

FORGIVENESS.

How beautifully falls
From human lips the blessed word forgive!
'Forgiveness,' 'tis the attribute of God—
The sound which openeth Heaven—renews again
On earth, lost Eden's Moon, and flings
Hope's halcyon o'er the waste of life.
Thrice happy he whose heart has been so school'd
In the meek lesson of humility.
That he can give it utterance; if it aught
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel!



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Wheeler & Rice, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, June 1, 1844.

An election of Justice of the Peace, for Ottawa precinct, in the place of Mr. J. W. Tass, resigned, will be held on Monday, the 21st day of the present month.

Cannal Letting.

On Saturday last the Canal Commissioners held a letting at this place, and we understand all the remaining work between this place and Peru was let at prices 25 per cent. below the engineers' estimate, the contractors to wait for their pay until funds are provided by the State—to commence the work within ten days from Monday last, with a force sufficient to complete their contracts the present season. We hope the successful bidders will be able to complete their contracts, and that they previously considered the disadvantages under which they took the work.

Lumber Trade.

We notice at our landing several rafts of lumber, which have descended the Illinois and Kankakee rivers. We understand the lumber is sawed and rafted in St. Joseph county, Ia., and is represented as being of a good quality for building. A portion of it is destined for Peoria, and passed this place on Wednesday last for that town, reminding us of former scenes on the Sangamon, where the saw and mill of the merry waterman enliven the silent gliding of its crystal waters.

We believe this is the first season that lumber has been taken from Northern Indiana to Peoria, but hereafter we may probably witness an extensive trade. Success to the enterprise of our Hoosier neighbors!

Trial of the Negroes in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday contains a full report of the evidence taken in the trial of the four negroes, Madison alias Blanchard, Brown, Seward, and Worrick, the perpetrators of the murder and arson in St. Louis, of which we published an account not long ago. They were tried separately, and occupied the court four days; and in each case the jury, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of GUILTY or MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. The judge had not yet passed sentence on any of them. By the statute the time for their execution will be fixed by the court, and must not be less than four, nor more than eight weeks from the day that sentence is passed. Ennis, who first informed on them, does not appear to have been an accomplice. The facts, as given in evidence in court, are substantially the same as those we have already laid before our readers.

The McLeod Case.

This exciting case has been fully argued before the Supreme Court of New York, and was brought to a close on the 20th ultimo. The Court has not yet delivered an opinion, and will not do so until the July term. McLeod is confined in Centre street, until that time. If the court decide that he is to be discharged without trial, he will of course be let go—if such is not the decision, then an appeal will be taken to the Court of Errors, and ultimately to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Business in New York—Money Market, &c.

We gather the following information in regard to business, &c. in the City of New York, from the Commercial Gazette of the 18th ultimo. The Gazette says:—"We have to record an active improvement in business operations during the past week; our merchants are doing a brisk trade and on safe principles. They have every facility afforded by the Banks, by whom good business paper remains in request, and is done at less than the legal interest: notwithstanding goods remain low in price, especially dry goods, which leave but a small profit, if any, to the importer. We observe that stocks have improved at today's board, and as the surplus capital must be employed, there seems a disposition to invest in these securities. We have to look forward to the approaching extra session of Congress to see what grand financial measures are to be introduced, but are certainly at a loss to conceive what course can be adopted by Congress which can affect the Banks with which the States are so immediately identified; it appears to require a power greater than Congress to remedy the evil, and the citizens of the United States will themselves have to apply the proper remedy."

The same paper quotes Illinois six per cent. bonds, at 55 cts.

Steamship President.

The Caladonia, which arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 19th ult. brings no news in relation to the fate of the steamship President. The New York Herald says:—"We do not give up the President as lost. We think she may yet be safe, and most, if not all her passengers. We have good reason for thinking so, and shall wait the arrival of another steamer before we begin to feel seriously alarmed for her fate. From certain facts which have been made known by the arrival of the Caladonia, we have every reason to believe that she is, or has been till very recently, bounding about the broad Atlantic. It appears

in the English papers, that previous to the departure of the Queen and President, both their decks or public were so altered that every side of wind knocked two or three off. Such was the case of the Queen, and Captain Franklin was compelled to put into Halifax, which she did with difficulty. As the same kind of public were on the President, it is fair to presume that they too were knocked off in the gale of the 12th ult., which was the severest on the coast since 1815. And as such was probably the case, it is fair to suppose, that she is flourishing far away from land, perhaps abandoned, and her passengers and crew safe at some place where we have had no intelligence. We trust their fate has been no worse. We continue to believe that the work seen by Captain Bowman, of the Rescuer, on the 23rd of last March, was that of the President. And we expect, therefore, to hear of her by the Queen or Acadia. God grant we may! There is still a ray of hope."

Arrest and Release of the Great English Forger.

JOSEPH SWINNEY, Esq., of Birmingham, Pa., passed through Ottawa on Monday last, on his return to New York and Philadelphia, where he had been despatched in search of an individual who had committed the most daring and successful forgery on a number of banking institutions, ever witnessed in this country. During Mr. Sw.'s sojourn in this place, we gathered from him the following particulars:

In April last the Grand Bank at Philadelphia, and the Messrs. Little of New York, were successfully imposed on by an English forger, who arrived in this country early in last March, and since that time has drawn at the counters of different banks in the United States, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, by means of certificates of deposit. The Grand Bank paid \$12,000 to a certain Draper, alias Parker, Williams, Scott, &c., on a forged certificate, but through the activity of the police in Philadelphia, the money was again restored to the bank, the police having pursued an accomplice of said Draper, and found the money in a hat, which the villain lost whilst making his escape over a high fence in a by-way of the city. The Messrs. Little in New York, were imposed on in a similar manner, and delivered at their counter \$22,000 to the same individual, when he immediately left that city on horseback for Downingtown, Pa., at which place he disposed of his horse, and by his social and gentlemanly appearance became acquainted with Mr. Snyder, who is collector at the canal office at that place. Mr. S., supposed from his enquiries relative to the West and St. Louis, that he intended to visit that section of country, and after he received information of the extensive forgery in New York and Philadelphia, and a description of the forger, he immediately came to the conclusion that this individual was the forger, and immediately made his suspicions known to the Grand Bank, and through the bank was despatched by the Messrs. Little in search of the villain. Mr. S., as he then supposed, procured proper papers for the detention of the criminal, in case he should arrest him. He immediately departed for St. Louis, and on the 18th ult. overtook him in that city, and through the assistance of Mr. B. W. Alexander had him arrested at the dinner table in the City Hotel. When he took quarters at the City Hotel he registered his name "W. Williams," and lived pretty freely, attending the races, riding fine horses, &c. After his arrest he was confined in jail, and in the afternoon of the same day was taken out of jail by *habeas corpus* and appeared before the Judge for examination, before whom he was acquitted and set at liberty, for the want of proper witnesses and the requisite papers on the part of Mr. S., notwithstanding every man in the city, who was acquainted with the circumstances believed him guilty. After his release he sported with Mr. S., and promised him if he ever came to London to treat him to a good Yankee dinner of "pork and beans" for his "will-o'-the-wisp chase."

Thus has one of the most daring and successful swindlers ever known to the Old and New World escaped from the hands of justice, and returned to the country where he has long crept, and been the baffle of the London police. The St. Louis Court doubtless acted in conformity to the laws of that State in acquitting this villain, but his singular and apparently unjust provisions in this case, most certainly demand the necessary correction at the next council of their "Assembled Wisdom." If their statute provisions in cases of this nature differ so much from the common acceptance of the term "Jesse" and the statutes of other states, so that such men as William L. Hunt, Esq., acknowledged to be the first lawyer in Pennsylvania, cannot understand their true meaning, we think the quicker Missouri's law makers amend their statutes the better, or posterity may not award to them that meed of praise desirable to the righteous and just, particularly when such dark and fiendish acts of barbarity, as the torture at the "stake," and religious persecution of the severest character, hang lowering o'er their blood-stained pages.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Bank of Illinois, made payable to H. Cafe, dated Shawneetown, June 1st, 1840, are in circulation. A genuine Indian, with ears in the distance. Letter C., No. 1259, the words "or bearer," very distinct, engraving coarse, the paper and general appearance of the note is well calculated to deceive the unwary, purporting to be engraved by Rawdon, Clark & Co., Albany.

Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Bank of Cairo are also in circulation. The paper is not good, and the signature of the President bad. The counterfeit has also, between the signatures of the Cashier and President, a representation of a dog watching an iron safe, which is not to be found on the genuine bill.

The Amistad Negroes—Highly Important!

The New York Herald supplies the following information in regard to the Amistad Captives, which may be highly important to the lovers of Congo's odorous sons, and the blue-skinned inhabitants of Niger's unexplored and dreary shores:—"Lewis Tappan showed up the Amistad negroes at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. There was a good house, say 2,500, at fifty cents a head. The exhibition was very satisfactory, but if the performances had been diversified with

a few summaters, in which the negroes are very skilled, the entertainment would have been more complete, and more agreeable to the audience. There were blacks and whites, and every imaginable hue and color, beautifully interspersed all over the house. On one seat was a negro fellow, as black as the ace of spades, with a collared waist, and a couple of children, a shade whiter than the mother; and next to them, well dressed white ladies and gentlemen, all mingling together, regardless of the color exhibited by their neighbors, and happy to receive their colored brethren and sisters on terms of perfect equality."

Surveyor's Election—Official Returns.

The following is the official vote for County Surveyor, at the election held on the 24th ult.:

| Proclaim. | Surveys. | Hendricks. | Hoops. |
|------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| Ottawa, | 193 | 22 | 133 |
| South Ottawa, | 9 | 11 | 1 |
| Brookfield, | 14 | 00 | 00 |
| Dayton, | 25 | 7 | 1 |
| Grafton, | 20 | 00 | 10 |
| Indian, | 4 | 53 | 00 |
| Eagle, | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Moscow Grove, | 37 | 29 | 00 |
| Vermilion, | 5 | 19 | 00 |
| North Vermilion, | 1 | 28 | 2 |
| Larkin, | 11 | 5 | 01 |
| Truy, | 20 | 19 | 2 |
| Western, | 58 | 1 | 92 |
| | 401 | 269 | 242 |

We learn that Captain Burnett, the disappointed candidate for Canal Commissioner, has gone to Sang Sang—Chicago Auditor.

We apprehend of a certain agent is appointed Post Master, he will not only go to the West, but will find time in a city in this State, quite as famous as Sang Sang.

From Washington.

We select the following items of news from Washington from the N. Y. Herald of the 23d ultimo:

The members of Congress are flocking to Washington in unusually large numbers, for so early a day. There is a vast deal of scheming and managing to be performed in the course of next week, and it is well to be on hand in season. A speaker, and the chairman of important committees, are to be selected. There is an opportunity for the exercise of a good deal of wisdom. The called session was a blunder that will prove fatal to the party, unless the error should be retrieved by great skill and judgment in the conduct of affairs.

There is an intrigue in progress in Washington, the object of which is to drive Mr. Webster from the Cabinet, and substitute his influence in the Administration; particularly in the matter of appointments. The Conservatives are all hostile to him, and will stick at nothing to break him down. The plot to break him down has been deliberately arranged, and embraces a number of prominent men, who have heretofore been on friendly terms with him. Mr. Rives, who is an ambitious, unscrupulous man, will go any length to promote the scheme.

Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, has at length obtained a *rabbin* in the shape of an Indian sub-agency, at Sandusky, Ohio. The place is nominally worth \$750 per annum, but with the sealings, (*par polices*, "perquisites") it may yield double that.

The political complexion of the Extra Session of Congress will stand 139 Administration—96 Opposition, giving the Administration a majority of 43 in the House. The Senate will stand 29 Administration—22 Opposition. The states of Illinois and Mississippi will not be represented in the House.

Foreign News.

Abolition of the Corn Laws—The Beginning of a Great Revolution.

The New York Herald says:—"The news which we publish to-day, brought by the Caladonia steamer, is probably the most important, in one point of view, which we have received in many years from that quarter of the world."

"We allude particularly to the defeat of the British ministers on the Irish question, and the announcement, by Lord John Russell, that the abolition of the corn laws, or a radical change in their principles and operation, was to be made a cabinet question."

"We take this movement to be equal to the first agitation of the Reform Bill in England—and it will lead to as decided a change in the commercial and financial affairs of that country, as the reform bill did in its political affairs. The agitation of this question will range on one side all the landed interests—the aristocracy—the church, and their supporters against the commercial, manufacturing and radical interests."

"In the progress of this controversy, the commercial system—the tariff—the banking system—and all their financial influences will be examined and discussed. We may expect a prodigious excitement, the end of which no one can see—perhaps it may lead to an ultimate revolution in the form of government. The Whigs, to retain power, have to give the movement party their popular rights, bit by bit. The latter got a large slice when the Reform Bill was passed—the same party cannot fail to get another slice by the agitation or the modification of the Corn Laws and the Tariff, under the auspices of the present ministry. It was this way that the French Revolution of 1792 was produced, bit by bit, as the party in power felt it necessary to give in to the popular impulses, in order to retain their places. We should not be surprised to see the present movement end in a similar catastrophe."

Why don't our Farmers raise Sheep?

We hear this question frequently asked, and give the following article from the Buffalo Advertiser to show that this question should engage the serious attention of our farmers:

Michigan Wool.

The Woollen Manufactory in this city is now engaged in working up the first, or nearly the first lot of wool ever exported from the peninsular state. From some experience in both wool and wheat growing, we are confident that the labor and capital employed in producing wool in Michigan, obtain a much larger profit than is acquired in the production of wheat. Both the soil and climate are admirably adapted to the keeping of sheep and the growth of fine wool. The soil is

generally rich, warm, and loose, and peculiarly fitted to yield the largest crops of roots, and red and white clover. A thousand sheep can now, or after shearing be purchased in Ohio for \$750; and a thousand acres of good land to keep them on, can be had in Michigan at Government price; making the first cost of such a plantation, stocked with a thousand sheep to begin with, only 2,000. A flock of the largest sheep we ever saw, was raised on a large portion of the forests are so thinly timbered that grass can be cultivated very successfully without disturbing any of the trees, and they will serve the double purpose of protecting sheep from the burning sun of summer and the cold winds of winter. The danger from wolves is vastly overrated. Far more sheep are destroyed in this state by dogs than are killed by wolves in an open new country. Wild animals are soon driven away from the shade of civilized man. It costs from two-thirds to one-half the value of a barrel of flour to transport it from the interior of Michigan to New York, while the expense of transporting wool does not exceed 4 per cent. on its value.

Canal Toll.—The Collector at Albany received on Saturday (May 15) the largest amount ever collected for canal tolls in a single day at that office, viz. \$6,994 21.

For the week ending on Friday, the amount of tolls received at the Albany office, was \$47,428 56.

Controversy.—From Gov. Ellsworth's message to the Legislature last week, it appears that the annual expenses of that state do not exceed \$80,000, but that the state owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than two millions of dollars, well invested, and yielding annually the sum of \$120,000, or one dollar and thirty-five cents to every child between the ages of four and sixteen. The banks, under a like supervision, are, in the main, safely and judiciously conducted. The State Prison, during the last year, yielded a sum exceeding \$50,000. The militia in the state are a well organized body of 13,800 men. He recommends an extension of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt to non-residents.

Prevalent Socialism.—The Hartford Times says:—"The Clerk of the U. S. Bank were compelled to take an oath never to reveal any of the transactions of the Bank! A 'test oath' was also applied to them, on every operation as it occurred. Such is the institution set up by the Whigs to regulate the currency for the people."

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of Rhode Island lately convened, transacted all its business, and adjourned in two days and a half. Little Rhode is a tidy matron—she puts her house in order in quick time, and then sits down at leisure.

A Double-Headed Chicken.—The editor of the Norfolk Herald has seen a strange phenomenon in the shape of a double-headed chicken. It has (says the Herald) two distinct heads, the bills projecting nearly at right angles to each other. It had three eyes, one on each side of the head, and one in the centre between the two bills. The formation of the other part of its body appeared to be perfect.

Debts of the U. S. Bank.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania publishes a communication in which the writer asserts that SEVEN MILLIONS of dollars of the suspended debts of the U. S. Bank, occupying nine folio pages of the ledger, consists of loans to active and prominent federal whigs, and that among the debts is one of Daniel Webster, for one hundred and ten thousand dollars, \$28,000 of which were overdrafts in 1839 and 1840!

Miners' Bank of Dubuque.—The Galena Budget says, "We are requested to state that the notes of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque are received at the Branch Bank in this city on the same footing with those of the State Bank."

A Good Herd.—Messrs. M'Makin and Hobben, Editors of the Philadelphia "Saturday Courier," propose to deposit in one of the Public Libraries of that city, for the benefit of posterity, a copy of every Newspaper in the United States—and for this purpose, request that a copy of each may be forwarded to them, in return for which they promise a number of the Courier.

Native Copper.—The Chicago Tribune says:—"We have seen several specimens of copper ore washed ashore at and near the town of Racine, about 65 miles north, on the lake. The ore is of great yield, averaging from 50 to 75 per cent. of copper. It is supposed to be washed from a very extensive reef which crosses the mouth of Root river several miles out, very extensive and under only nine feet of water. We learn that arrangements will soon be completed to test the truth of this conjecture; and if it should prove correct, to turn to good account so rich a source of wealth."

More Bank Subalters.—The receiving teller and discount clerk of the Bank of Louisiana have absconded, after robbing the institution to a great extent. Three thousand dollars reward is offered for them. An over-draft besides, of \$50,000 was discovered, and a book-keeper was among the "missing." All gone to Texas!

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Hon. Charles Ogile, from the Bedford District, Pa., died at his residence in Somerset, on the 10th ult.

The Late President.—The relations of the late President have decided that his remains shall be interred on his farm at North Bond, on a beautiful elevation, which commands a fine prospect up and down the river.

Congressman.—Amos Gustine, Esq., of Juniata county, Pa., was elected to Congress from the Cumberland, Perry and Juniata district, in the place of the Hon. W. S. Ramsey, ex-cel. Mr. G. is a Democrat, and was elected without opposition.

Charge d'Affaires to Texas.—The Hon. Joseph E. B. of Kentucky, has been appointed by the President Charge to the Republic of Texas, in the place of Mr. Flood, of Ohio, resigned.

The Corps.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says:—"The crops of wheat and rye in this and the adjoining counties never, we believe, looked better at this season of the year, than they do the present season."

Naval.—The U. S. Ship Delaware, 34 guns, now fitting out at the navy yard at Norfolk, will shortly proceed to New York to complete her crew. She is ordered to the Mediterranean. Commodore Charles Morris is appointed to the command.

A Heartless Villain.

The Boston Post notices a piece of almost incredible cruelty practised by some months upon two little boys by the superintendent of the Farm School. The Post says:

"Their bodies are covered with scars and wounds, inflicted with a raw hide, which he treated the flesh in a most shocking manner. They were marked and cut from head to foot—before and behind—on the ribs, and even on the inner side of the thighs. In addition to this, in the winter they were compelled to go barefoot on the frozen beach and in consequence their feet became frozen. They were also subjected to the torture of having several buckets of cold water dashed upon them with their heads tied, so as to keep their faces upward to receive the shock. The atrocious punishments were inflicted for some alleged violation of the discipline of the institution, but no offence which a lad could commit could justify the cruelty practised upon the boys in question."

Prisoners Escaped.

On the evening of Monday last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, four persons, named James Cummings, John Clark, Ansel Dickinson, and James Van Amburgh, all charged with coming counterfeited money, broke jail at South Bend, in this county, and have all, with the exception of the latter, succeeded in escaping. Van Amburgh was caught about a mile from town. The circumstances attending their escape are as follows. They had by some means not known procured keys to unlock two padlocks and one steel-lock, all of which were on the door opening into their apartment. This done, they called to a female to bring them some water, on an opening another door was knocked down, and the prisoners made their exit through the outside door to the street. The alarm was immediately given, but so rapid was the flight of the three that all attempts to overtake them proved fruitless. Cummings is described as being 23 years of age, five feet eight inches high, slender built, light hair, and had on a drab coat, light satinett pantaloons, and low crowned white hat. He is said to be a most accomplished scoundrel. Clark is 24 years of age, six feet one or two inches high, light hair, and a thumb off one hand; had on a woollen cap, gray coat and light drab pantaloons. Dickinson is 26 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and had on a cap, snuff colored frock coat and dark pantaloons. The sheriff of the county has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the delivery of all, or one third that sum for either one of them.—*Mishawaka (Indiana) Tocsin.*

A Haste of Eloquence!

A down east orator, declaiming upon the power and grasping disposition of England, breaks forth as follows:—"The youthful and sovereign Queen of England, now stands facing the South—with one foot upon the shores of Asia, and the other upon that of western America, while the deep swelling Pacific rolls in its spherical form beneath, in the broad expanse. Bending forward, she is grasping with her right hand the free soil of eastern America—with her left the free soil of Africa; shading with her form, the great Atlantic—while she calmly surveys her hundred fleets upon the ocean-wave, and her own native England, with its thousand isles."

An exchange paper says this does very well for a stretch of the fancy. That may be, but one's "fancy" on reading it, irresistibly turns to the unsmooth attitude of "the youthful queen," which is in shocking bad taste. Fanny Ellsler herself couldn't come it.

This is a curious matter.—The lover goes to a neighboring tribe, fixes his eagle glance upon the maid that fills his eye, watches her movements with perseverance day by day, until she happens to stray in some retired spot, by grove or rivulet, then, in a transport of ardor, rushes upon her with a rough club or wooden sword, knocks her down, beats her over the head until she is senseless, then drags her off to his own tribe, and receives the blushing confession that her heart is won. They then become man and wife. A complete illustration, this custom, of the saying that "a faint heart never won fair lady." But we should like to catch them courting our yankee girls in that style. We reckon there would be some clapper-clawing. Don't you think so, my dear?

Love in Australia.

This is a curious matter.—The lover goes to a neighboring tribe, fixes his eagle glance upon the maid that fills his eye, watches her movements with perseverance day by day, until she happens to stray in some retired spot, by grove or rivulet, then, in a transport of ardor, rushes upon her with a rough club or wooden sword, knocks her down, beats her over the head until she is senseless, then drags her off to his own tribe, and receives the blushing confession that her heart is won. They then become man and wife. A complete illustration, this custom, of the saying that "a faint heart never won fair lady." But we should like to catch them courting our yankee girls in that style. We reckon there would be some clapper-clawing. Don't you think so, my dear?

At a late celebration of the anniversary of Independence, a poor man offered the following toast: "Here's health to Poverty—it sticks by when all other friends forsake one."

Application of the Rule.—"LIKE PROPORTIONS LIKE."—A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into her own orchard, "for who knows," says she, "but may bear the same kind of fruit."

The Death of a Debtor.

BY "ROZ."

The turkey led the way in silence, and gently raising the latch of the room door, motioned to Mr. Pickwick to enter. It was a large, bare, desolate room, with a number of stumpy bedsteads made of iron, on one of which lay the shadow of a man, wan, pale and ghastly. His breathing was hard and thick, and he moaned painfully as it came and went. At the bedside sat a short old man in a ebbler's apron, who, by the aid of a pair of horn spectacles, was reading from the Bible aloud. It was the fortunate legatee; the sick man laid his hand on his attendant's arm and motioned him to stop. He closed the book and laid it on the bed. "Open the window," said the sick man. He did so. "The noise of carriages and carts, the rattle of wheels, the cries of men and boys—all the busy sounds of a mighty multitude instinct with life and occupation blended into one deep murmur, floated into the room. Above the loud hum rose from time to time a boisterous laugh, or a scrap of a song, shouted forth by one of the giddy crowd, would strike upon the ear for an instant, and then be lost amid the roar of voices and the tramp of footsteps—the breaking of the billows of the restless sea of life that rolled heavily on without. These are melancholy sounds to a quiet listener at any time, but how melancholy to the wretched by the bed of death! "There is no air here," said the sick man, faintly. "The place pollutes it; it was fresh a round about where I walked three weeks ago, but it grows hot and heavy in passing these walls; I cannot breathe it."

"We have breathed it together a long time," said the man. "Come, come!" There was a short silence, during which the spectators approached the bed. The sick man drew the hand of his fellow prisoner towards him, and pressing it affectionately between both his own, remained in his grasp. "I hope," he gasped after a while, so faintly that they bent their ears close over the bed to catch the half formed sounds his cold, blue lips gave vent to: "I hope my merciful Judge will bear in mind my heavy punishment on earth. Twenty years, my friend, twenty years in this hideous grave. My heart broke when my child died, and I did not even kiss him in his little coffin. My loneliness since then in all this noise and riot has been very dreadful. My God forgive me! He has seen my solitary, lingering death!" He folded his hands, and murmuring something more that they could not hear, he fell into a sleep—only a sleep at first—for they saw him smile. They whispered together for a little time, and the turkey stooping over the pillow drew hastily back. "He has got his discharge," said the man. "He had! But he had grown so like death in life that they knew not when he died."

The Paixhan Bomb.

This terrible engine of destruction, although it has been used in the English and French navies for some time, has but lately been introduced into our own. Its powerful efficacy was displayed at St. Jean de Ulloa, Beyrout, and at St. Jean d'Acre. The new ships in the British navy include, as a permanent portion of their armament, a number of bomb cannon, adapted to this new and destructive missile.

The Paixhan bomb, instead of describing a curved line like the common shell, is thrown horizontally, and with as much certainty as solid shot from a thirty-two pounder. The destructive effects of these bombs are described with a fearful minuteness of detail which leaves the impression on the mind that nothing is told which has not been done and witnessed. When thrown horizontally they will crush, strike to pieces, and tear open the side of a vessel, with a terrible shock. "If they remain in the side," says the account, "their explosion, acting like a mine, will open large breaches, the irregular fractures of which, extending below the water line, will make a passage through which the water will rush in, as though a dyke were suddenly broken. If a bomb should enter a mast, it will overturn it, together with its yards, top and rigging. Should the bombs pass entirely through the ship's side, then they will produce their effect between decks, in the midst of the combatants, the artillery and munitions; and they will scatter around showers of iron, and unsupportable volumes of smoke and flame; they will completely destroy a fabric of wood, much more easily than that of stone; it will rip up the deck, set every thing on fire, and cause dreadful ravages every where."

Some of these bombs are of 150 and 200 pounds weight. In addition to their explosive terrors they are charged also with a certain composition, which, upon bursting, gives forth such a noisome and even poisonous smell, as to render a ship uninhabitable.

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